Trying 3106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x
LOGINID:ssspta2700akr
PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Dec 17	The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
NEWS 3	Feb 06	Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 7	May 07	DGENE Reload
NEWS 8	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
NEWS 9	JUL 13	New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's DWPI and DPCI

NEWS EXPRESS	July 11 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0b, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V5.0C (ENG) AND V5.0JB (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 06 APRIL 2001
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:42:14 ON 30 JUL 2001

=> file uspatfull europatfull inpadoc japio nldb patoswo patosep inspec

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.45	0.45

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:44:05 ON 30 JUL 2001
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=> s (distributed(s)(computer? or network))(p)(service(3w)(request? or
provision?))

   2 FILES SEARCHED...
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ISTRIBUTED(S)(COMPUTER?'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NETWORK))(P)(SERVICE'
   7 FILES SEARCHED...
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NETWORK))(P)(SERVICE'
L1        1049 (DISTRIBUTED(S)(COMPUTER? OR NETWORK))(P)(SERVICE(3W)(REQUEST?
               OR PROVISION?))

=> s (distributed(s)(computer? or network))(s)(service(3w)(request? or
provision?))
<------User Break------>
u
SEARCH ENDED BY USER
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s (distributed(s)(computer? or network))(s)(service(w)(request or
provision))

PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ISTRIBUTED(S)(COMPUTER?'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'NETWORK))(S)(SERVICE'
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L2         140 (DISTRIBUTED(S)(COMPUTER? OR NETWORK))(S)(SERVICE(W)(REQUEST
OR
               PROVISION))

=> s l2 and (rules or conditions or limit? or restrict? or
standard?)(s)(provision?)

   2 FILES SEARCHED...
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'STANDARD?)(S)(PROVISION'
L3          13 L2 AND (RULES OR CONDITIONS OR LIMIT? OR RESTRICT? OR STANDARD?
               )(S)(PROVISION?)

=> d kwic 1


L3   ANSWER 1 OF 13  USPATFULL
SUMM   . . .  resource items on servers for access using URIs, the said at
```

least one server may form part of a DNS-type **distributed** database system with the service resource items being held in records associated with respective domain names by which the records. . . using the corresponding domain name. Of course, the service control subsystem may also access the service resource items over the **computer network** using the corresponding said domain names and in this case, step (b) preferably includes the substep of parsing at least a substantial portion of a said predetermined code included in a **service request** into at least a part of the domain name of the required service resource item. Again, access to the service. . .

DETD The service resources may be service logic or service data and may be used by an otherwise **standard** service logic program running on the SCP, by accessing the phone page of the required resource using the appropriate URI.. . . implemented simply as a platform for fetching and executing phone-page service logic and would not need to have the complex **provisioning** and management systems for such logic as is required by **standard** SCP platforms; SCPs could then become more ubiquitous, possibly being associated with every SSP.

DETD So far as **provisioning** is concerned, two basic actions are required: firstly, the service resource must be placed on a server 51 and, secondly, the URI of the service resource must be notified to the PSTN operator along with the trigger **conditions** (number plus any other condition such as point in call) calling for access to the resource; if multiple resources are. . . is, of course, necessary to enable the association tables used by SCP 43 to be set up and for trigger **conditions** to be set in SSPs 43. For certain services, such as that described above with reference to FIG. 13, it. . .

DETD From the foregoing it can be seen that whilst the **provisioning** process does not necessarily require information to be passed over the Internet, in many cases this will be the best. . . a customised service resource. It should be noted that producing a customised service resource using an HTML form is not **limited** to cases where the PSTN operator controls the server.

=> d 1

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 13 USPATFULL
AN 2001:87454 USPATFULL
TI Method of providing telecommunication services
IN Low, Colin, Wootton-under-Edge, United Kingdom
Penkler, David, Allee de la Braye de la Bruyanda, France
Bouthors, Nicolas, Les Bealires, France
PA Hewlett-Packard Company, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6246758 B1 20010612
WO 9722211 19970619
AI US 1998-77911 19980604 (9)
WO 1996-GB3051 19961211
19980604 PCT 371 date
19980604 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1995-25190 19951211
EP 1995-410148 19951222
GB 1996-3589 19960220
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 2383
INCL INCLM: 379/230.000
NCL NCLM: 379/230.000
IC [7]
ICM: H04M007-06
EXF 379/93.01; 379/90.01; 379/93.05; 379/93.09; 379/100.15; 379/100.16;

379/201; 379/207; 379/212; 379/900; 370/351; 370/

=> d kwic 2

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 13 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA
DETDEN. . . gives the SLA an identifier, identifies the service to be provided by name, and records the time of start of **provision** of the service. If there are multiple services and agents involved, this can conveniently be stored as an "Agent-SLA" table. The components of the service itself, for instance in terms of tasks to be carried out and **conditions** to be met such as supply of supporting data, can be stored elsewhere against the service name. For instance service. . .

Requests may be received by the EA 152 either from an APMS 115, 120, a **distributed** system 125 or a user via a terminal or personal **computer** 135. A request identifies the service required of the EA 152 and is received as a message. The MIA 153. . . to the EA 152. The EA constructs an EQL request to retrieve data from the database 155.

If the incoming **service request** identified a service in relation to the business processes managed by the relevant APMS 115, 120 or **distributed** system 125, the data the EA 152 downloads from the database 155 will include the PIF service descriptions for the.

. .

=> d 2

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 13 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 1079320 EUROPATFULL ED 20010308 EW 200109 FS OS
TIEN Distributed software system visualisation.
TIDE Visualisierung eines verteilten Sofwaresystems.
TIFR Distributed software system visualisation.
IN The designation of the inventor has not yet been filed
PA BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS public limited company, 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ, GB
SO Wila-EPZ-2001-H09-T2a
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R CY; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE; R AL; R LT; R LV; R MK; R RO; R SI
PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 1079320 A1 20010228
OD 20010228
AI EP 1999-305279 19990702
IC ICM G06F017-60

=> d kwic 3

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 13 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA
DETDEN The **distributed** software agents platform 24 is shown in detail in Figure 2. This has four levels. Firstly, a platform management level.

. . is an enabling agents level 30 for enabling the system to operate from the financial and market perspective and a **service**

provision agents level 32 for enabling interaction between the customer and the services provided by the content suppliers. Finally, there is. . . level 34 for delivering services required by the customer. This is effected by allowing the platform to interact with a **network** interface 38 that is provided for connecting the platform 24 to the **network**.
When . . . agent level. If the banking agent validates the request, that request is then passed to the CMA in the service **provisions** agent's level 34. At this stage the customer is provided with a number of options, for example the customer can indicate a pricing **limit** and/or how he wishes to receive any information found i.e. by post or by fax. Additionally, he can request that. . .

=> d 3

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 13 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 967545 EUROPATFULL ED 20000116 EW 199952 FS OS
TIEN A system and method for the co-ordination and control of information supply using a distributed multi-agent platform.
TIDE System und Verfahren zur Koordinierung und Steuerung von Informationsversorgung durch eine verteilte Multi-agent-plattform.
TIFR Systeme et methode pour la coordination et commande de fournissage d'information utilisant un environnement distribue a agents multiples.
IN BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS public limited company, 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ, GB
PA BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS public limited company, 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ, GB
SO Wila-EPZ-1999-H52-T2a
DS R AT; R BE; R CH; R CY; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE; R AL; R LT; R LV; R MK; R RO; R SI
PIT EPA1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 967545 A1 19991229
OD 19991229
AI EP 1998-304920 19980623
IC ICM G06F009-44

=> d kwic 4, 4

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 13 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA
DETDEN In consequence, amongst other things, the invention envisages the **provision** of a distributed real-time computer operating system allowing for some or all of the following number of primary goals: . . . which may of course depend on such global system properties as
the number of nodes. As explained hereinafter, the ARCNET **standard** bus protocol allows advantageous realization. This has been developed by **Standard** Microsystems Corporation of Hauppage, New York, USA, and implemented in Local Area Network Controller COM90 C26, published in their 1988 Components Catalog, pages
207-222.
The interface between the operating system and any application software module should be **standardized**. In this way, changing the number, nature and performance of the application software modules would not entail change of the. . .
In consequence, amongst other things, the invention envisages the **provision** of a distributed real-time computer operating system

allowing for some or all of the following number of primary goals:
. . . which may of course depend on such global system properties as
the number of nodes. As explained hereinafter, the ARCNET
standard bus protocol allows advantageous realization. This has
been developed by **Standard** Microsystems Corporation of
Hauppage, New York, USA, and implemented in Local Area Network
Controller COM90 C26, published in their 1988 Components Catalog, pages
207-222.
The interface between the operating system and any application
software module should be **standardized**. In this way, changing
the number, nature and performance of the application software modules
would not entail change of the. . .
According . . . node interfacing to said sensing means; and at
least
one node executing application software;
said system having the following **provisions**:
b1. a library of messageable system calls or primitives,
comprising:
open, close, read, write, seek, getstat, setstat, signal, creat;. .
.
ensure transport facilities for low priority sources, such as
raising
their priority after a predetermined time. These control systems
appear
standard knowledge in the art of computer networks.
The **distributed** operating system comprises a library that
partly supersedes particular standard C library-calls and comprises
several server processes. This library determines from the call
whether
the **service-request** should be executed on a remote
node in the local area **network**. If not, the standard C-library
call is executed. In case of remote operation the manager builds the
necessary packet(s) and. . .
The **distributed** operating system comprises a library that
partly supersedes particular standard C library-calls and comprises
several server processes. This library determines from the call whether
the **service-request** should be executed on a remote
node in the local area **network**. If not, the standard C-library
call is executed. In case of remote operation the manager builds the
necessary packet(s) and. . .

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 13 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA
DETDEN In consequence, amongst other things, the invention envisages the
provision of a distributed real-time computer operating system
allowing for some or all of the following number of primary goals:
. . . which may of course depend on such global system properties
as
the number of nodes. As explained hereinafter, the ARCNET
standard bus protocol allows advantageous realization. This has
been developed by **Standard** Microsystems Corporation of
Hauppage, New York, USA, and implemented in Local Area Network
Controller COM90 C26, published in their 1988 Components Catalog,
pages
207-222.
The interface between the operating system and any application
software module should be **standardized**. In this way, changing
the number, nature and performance of the application software
modules would not entail change of the. . .
In consequence, amongst other things, the invention envisages the
provision of a distributed real-time computer operating system
allowing for some or all of the following number of primary goals:
. . . which may of course depend on such global system properties as
the number of nodes. As explained hereinafter, the ARCNET
standard bus protocol allows advantageous realization. This has
been developed by **Standard** Microsystems Corporation of

Hauppage, New Yo[redacted] USA, and implemented in Local [redacted]ea Network Controller COM90[redacted]6, published in their 1988 Components Catalog, pages 207-222.

The interface between the operating system and any application software module should be **standardized**. In this way, changing the number, nature and performance of the application software modules would not entail change of the. . .

According . . . node interfacing to said sensing means; and at least one node executing application software;

said system having the following **provisions**:

b1. a library of messageable system calls or primitives, comprising:

open, close, read, write, seek, getstat, setstat, signal, creat;. . .

ensure transport facilities for low priority sources, such as raising their priority after a predetermined time. These control systems appear

standard knowledge in the art of computer networks.

The **distributed** operating system comprises a library that partly supersedes particular standard C library-calls and comprises several server processes. This library determines from the call whether the **service-request** should be executed on a remote node in the local area **network**. If not, the standard C-library call is executed. In case of remote operation the manager builds the necessary packet(s) and. . .

The **distributed** operating system comprises a library that partly supersedes particular standard C library-calls and comprises several server processes. This library determines from the call whether the **service-request** should be executed on a remote node in the local area **network**. If not, the standard C-library call is executed. In case of remote operation the manager builds the necessary packet(s) and. . .

=> d 4

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 13 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2001 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

AN 514972 EUROPATFULL UP 20000625 EW 199248 FS OS STA B
TIEN Multinode distributed data processing system for use in a surface vehicle.
TIDE Verteiltes Mehrknoten-Datenverarbeitungssystem zur Verwendung in einem Oberflaechenfahrzeug.
TIFR Systeme d'informatique reparti a plusieurs noeuds destine a etre utilise dans un vehicule terrestre.
IN Van Venrooy, Roland Theodorus Hendrica, c/o Int.Octrooibureau B.V., Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven, NL;
Van Tooren, Petrus Maria Antonius, c/o Int.Octrooibureau B.V., Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven, NL
PA N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven, NL
SO Wila-EPZ-1992-H48-T2
DS R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R IT; R SE
PIT EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG
PI EP 514972 A2 19921125
OD 19921125
AI EP 1992-201349 19920512
PRAI EP 1991-201224 19910522

IC ICM G01C021-20

GRANTED PATENT - ERTEILTES PATENT - BREVET DELIVRE

AN 514972 EUROPATFULL ED 19970108 EW 199613 FS PS
TIEN Multinode distributed data processing system for use in a surface vehicle.
TIDE Verteiltes Mehrknoten-Datenverarbeitungssystem zur Verwendung in einem Oberflaechenfahrzeug.
TIFR Systeme d'informatique reparti a plusieurs noeuds destine a etre utilise dans un vehicule terrestre.
IN Van Venrooy, Roland Theodorus Hendrica, c/o Int.Octrooibureau B.V., Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven, NL;
Van Tooren, Petrus Maria Antonius, c/o Int.Octrooibureau B.V., Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven, NL
PA Philips Electronics N.V., Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven, NL
SO Wila-EPS-1996-H13-T2
DS R DE; R ES; R FR; R GB; R IT; R SE
PIT EPB1 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTSCHRIFT
PI EP 514972 B1 19960327
OD 19921125
AI EP 1992-201349 19920512
PRAI EP 1991-201224 19910522
REN CONF. RECORD OF THE FIRST VEHICLE NAVIGATION & INFORMATION SYSTEMS 11 September 1989, NEW YORK, IEEE, US pages A3 - A8 XP89917 J.B. ALEGIANI ET AL 'An in-vehicle navigation and information system utilizing defined software services' M.F. BANAHAN ET AL. 'UNIX - the Book' 1983, SIGMA TECHNICAL PRESS, WILMSLOW, GB IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS vol. 1, no. 2, April 1990, NEW YORK US pages 184 - 194 XP133930 KRITHI RAMAMRITHAM ET AL 'Efficient scheduling algorithms for real-time multiprocessor systems' IEEE SOFTWARE. vol. 2, no. 4, July 1985, LOS ALAMITOS US pages 30 - 37 PERRY EMRATH 'Xylem: an operating system for the Cedar multiprocessor' IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING vol. 17, no. 1, January 1991, NEW YORK US pages 34 - 44 XP220349 BEN A. BLAKE 'experimental evaluation of a real-time scheduler for a multiprocessor system'
IC ICM G01C021-20
ICS G06F009-46

=> d 5

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 13 COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 2001:58581 NLDB
TI IntaMission announces strategic partnership with SGI (Silicon Graphics, Inc.) and selects SGI Origin 3000 series as broadband server for next generation software platform.
SO M2 Presswire, (12 Mar 2001) .
PB M2 Communications Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 690

=> d kwic 5

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 13 COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

TX IntaMission's . . . and service platforms. IntaSpaces enables the

rapid creation of easily changeable, flexible software systems. It is highly scalable, supports industry **standard** transaction throughput, and is appropriate for commercial, robust mission critical systems. IntaMission's software technology is simple and expressive, and. . . service platforms. Changes can be made effortlessly to the underlying software infrastructure and service platform dynamically, whilst maintaining full service **provision**.

IntaMission is a software infrastructure company that has developed a powerful evolvable software technology for a wide range of **network**-based infrastructure systems and services. IntaMission's progressive software technology marks a major leap forward for large-scale **distributed** software systems and service platforms Its combination of power and simplicity maximises productivity, and is unique in allowing changes to be made to the underlying software or service platform dynamically, whilst maintaining full **service provision**.

=> d kwic 6

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 13 COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

TX PBS . . . well as from new DBS services that take advantage of FCC's new set- aside requirements (PBR Dec 4 p2), be **distributed** to members. It took several other actions designed to quell concerns expressed at Oct. 23 members' meeting. Saying that PBS. . . to work on statutory compulsory license permitting use of national programming service (NPS) in served areas, but set series of **restrictions**. It said NPS could be sent to DBS in served areas only on short-term basis and with some kind of. . . Board called for research into Canadian TV market, including assessment of revenue trade-offs between current arrangement and one with PBS- **distributed** service. Report to New Technologies Committee is due in 2 months. In other actions, board: (1) Set criteria for related stations to gain separate PBS memberships, requiring distinct market area and management, commitment to localism and sole **service provision** in area. (2) Approved changes in PBS Advertising, Promotion and Corporate Communications Dept., which has changed name to Communications &. . . new methodology Feb. 2 for measuring when household can't receive adequate broadcast TV signal, making it eligible to receive national **network** feeds via satellite. Commission, on 4-1 vote, also recommended that Congress consider allowing local-into-local delivery of TV signals by DBS and eliminating 90-day waiting period for cable subscribers to be eligible to receive **network** feeds via satellite. FCC methodologies won't solve problems of everyone who's likely to lose right to satellite service, Chmn. Kennard. . . order... [but] we could not, and have not, extended the SHVA [Satellite Home Viewer Act] to permit delivery of satellite **network** broadcast signals to consumers who can receive an adequate local over-the-air signal."
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 1999 WARREN. . .

=> d 6

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 13 COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 1999:65173 NLDB
TI PBS BOARD SETS PARAMETERS FOR NATIONAL DBS SERVICES.
SO Public Broadcasting Report, (12 Feb 1999) Vol. 21, No. 4.
ISSN: 0193-3663.
PB Warren Publishing, Inc.

DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 721

=> d kwic 7

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 13 COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

TX What . . . enterprise management policies and processes. We need a consistent set of management policies and processes across central and site server, **network** and applications support organizations. It's like Bosnia out there in the support world with no two sites using the same. . . at risk of all kinds of problems--from incompatibilities to software license problems to outright catastrophes. The increasing convergence of traditionally-separate disciplines--**network** management, systems management, and support--has resulted in its own set of problems, as the different disciplines jockey for position in. . . out of the committee). A strong central administrator could probably have helped this cross-functional committee to accomplish more. Lack of **Standards** and Integration Managers are expressing increasing frustration with the inability of vendors to provide "open" applications, based on industry **standards**, taking advantage of a common set of management services. In this ideal world, applications could plug into the underlying platform,. . . store data in a common format, and call upon one another to enable automation of management functions. Unfortunately, no real **standards** have emerged in the systems management world to enable such a vision; and efforts at achieving such **standards** --the OSF's Desktop Management Environment (DME) and the Management Integration Consortium (MIC) have thus far been failures. The DMTF's Desktop Management Interface (DMI) **standard** for managing desktop devices is still standing (although a bit wobbly after Microsoft's partial pull-out), and DMI should clearly be a part of the procurement requirements of managers intending to provide centralized management of desktop devices. CORBA is another **standard** used by some systems management tools that employ object technology. On the networking side, SNMP is clearly entrenched, enabling effective management of any SNMP-enabled device from any SNMP management platform. Still, these **standards** don't add up to anything close to a "**standard**" solution for enterprise management. Most managers understand that they will have to choose from among proprietary solutions, at least in. . . it should be possible to lay the groundwork for a later move to a more "open" management structure. Suggestions include **limiting** the number of different vendor solutions you allow into your environment; insisting that management applications store their data in a. . . information to problem resolution information, historical performance data and other key management metrics. The information would be accessible in a **standard** way by all management applications, eliminating duplication in the collection and storage of the information. Unfortunately, progress towards a common repository **standard** seems at a stand-still. In the interim, managers are constructing their own repositories using relational databases, and scripting their own. . . addition, getting the users involved in defining the level of service they need results in better communication, and, typically, better **service provision**. Secondly, an increasing number of organizations are recognizing the importance of empowering help-desk personnel to solve problems more quickly and. . . for end-users. Many organizations are centralizing their help-desk operations, and providing help-desk staffers with powerful tools, including expert systems and **network**/systems management consoles, so that fewer problems must

be passed on to se[redacted]d-level support. Scalability a[redacted]**distributed** Management Functio[redacted]ity As networks continue to expand and grow more complex, managers are desperately seeking ways to improve the scalability of their management solutions. Currently, this typically means separating the environment into domains, with only a very **limited**--if any--communication between management domains. **Network** management platform vendors continue to promise **distributed** functionality, but have yet to deliver. All three of the major platform vendors--Sun, IBM and HP--are looking to future object-oriented. . .

=> d 7

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 13 COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

AN 96:321199 NLDB
TI Enterprise Management: The Challenges
SO Best Practices Report, (1 May 1995) Vol. 1, No. 8.
PB Open Systems Research Group
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 1400

=> d wkci 8

'WKCI' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):end

=> d kwic 8

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AB Information **provision** and utilization have become stringent application fields in information service systems like the Internet. Even though computing and telecommunications technologies. . . foster an urgent need for high-assurance in information service systems. One solution has been proposed in the form of a **distributed** service replica **network** sustained by push/pull mobile agents, and called faded information field (FIF). In this system, user requests are autonomously driven by Pull-MA in charge of finding the relevant service. In the case of a mono-**service request**, the system is designed to satisfy heterogeneous requirements of both user and service provider. Under complex multi-service requests, users require. . . the heterogeneous services be available simultaneously to synchronize their actions. However, SPs have heterogeneous requirements for consistency and reliability that **limit** their distribution expansion. It is necessary to alleviate user transaction time when accessing various services. To solve this problem, this paper first proposes an autonomous integration mechanism of heterogeneous FIFs on the basis of correlation **conditions**. Next, optimization of the synergetic effect is realized through a heterogeneous information fading technique. The effectiveness of integrated services is. . .

=> d 8

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE

AN 2000:6755579 INSP[redacted] DN C2000-12-7210N-118
TI Autonomous integra[redacted]n of information services in heterogeneous FIF system.
AU Arfaoui, H.; Mori, K. (Tokyo Inst. of Technol., Japan)
SO Proceedings 2000 International Workshop on Autonomous Decentralized System
(Cat. No.00EX449)
Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Comput. Soc, 2000. p.40-5 of xiv+241 pp. 14 refs.
Conference: Chengdu, China, 21-23 Sept 2000
Sponsor(s): IEEE Comput. Soc.; China Railway Soc.; IEICE of Japan
Price: CCCC 0 7803 6575 5/2000/$10.00
ISBN: 0-7803-6575-5
DT Conference Article
TC Practical
CY United States
LA English

=> d kwic 8

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AB Information **provision** and utilization have become stringent application fields in information service systems like the Internet. Even though computing and telecommunications technologies. . . foster an urgent need for high-assurance in information service systems. One solution has been proposed in the form of a **distributed** service replica **network** sustained by push/pull mobile agents, and called faded information field (FIF). In this system, user requests are autonomously driven by Pull-MA in charge of finding the relevant service. In the case of a mono-**service request**, the system is designed to satisfy heterogeneous requirements of both user and service provider. Under complex multi-service requests, users require. . . the heterogeneous services be available simultaneously to synchronize their actions. However, SPs have heterogeneous requirements for consistency and reliability that **limit** their distribution expansion. It is necessary to alleviate user transaction time when accessing various services. To solve this problem, this paper first proposes an autonomous integration mechanism of heterogeneous FIFs on the basis of correlation **conditions**. Next, optimization of the synergetic effect is realized through a heterogeneous information fading technique. The effectiveness of integrated services is. . .

=> d 8

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AN 2000:6755579 INSPEC DN C2000-12-7210N-118
TI Autonomous integration of information services in heterogeneous FIF system.
AU Arfaoui, H.; Mori, K. (Tokyo Inst. of Technol., Japan)
SO Proceedings 2000 International Workshop on Autonomous Decentralized System
(Cat. No.00EX449)
Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Comput. Soc, 2000. p.40-5 of xiv+241 pp. 14 refs.
Conference: Chengdu, China, 21-23 Sept 2000
Sponsor(s): IEEE Comput. Soc.; China Railway Soc.; IEICE of Japan
Price: CCCC 0 7803 6575 5/2000/$10.00
ISBN: 0-7803-6575-5
DT Conference Article
TC Practical
CY United States

LA English

=> d kwic 9

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AB Since 1993 the leading telecommunication **network** operators and producers as well as manufacturers in the IT sector have jointly developed the Telecommunication Information Networking Architecture (TINA). . . concept by Deutsche Telekom. The comparison with an IN service platform indicates that more competition can be achieved in the **provision** of the needed platform components and interworking units (IWU), which will also lead to cost benefits. A favourable influence will be exerted also on the **provisioning** times and on the flexibility of **service provision**. The main reason for these advantages of the TINA solution is to be seen in the object-oriented and **distributed** software architecture used in TINA just as in the underlying Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA). A further positive point is a detailed **standardization** of TINA, in particular that of the specification language Object Definition Language (ODL) for the software components and their interfaces.. . . TINA into an existing telecommunication environment, account should be taken of the fact that the enormous investments in the present **network** infrastructure must be protected and it is not possible simply to build up a new one that corresponds to the. . . with the establishment of a new infrastructure without any old burdens. The integration of a TINA service platform with existing **network** platforms can be achieved, however, by the introduction of different IWUs. Since the TINA service platform has open interfaces, it is very well suited for the integration of different **network** platforms and for the implementation of compound products (PCS, CWIB, CCIB).

=> d9

D9 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d 9

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AN 1999:6433741 INSPEC DN B2000-01-6210C-034; C2000-01-5620W-045
TI The TINA concept and its application by Deutsche Telekom.
AU Wachholz, G.; Geipl, M.; Grimm, L.; Konrad, R.; Vogel, V. (T-Nova Deutsche Telekom Innovationsgesellschaft mbH, Germany)
SO Fernmelde-Ingenieur (Oct. 1999) vol.53, no.10, p.1-32. 0 refs.
Published by: Verlag fur Wissenschaft & Leben Georg Heidecker
CODEN: FINGAQ ISSN: 0015-010X
SICI: 0015-010X(199910)53:10L.1:TCAD;1-#
DT Journal
TC Application; Practical
CY Germany, Federal Republic of
LA German

=> d kwic 10

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AB The intelligent **network** (IN) has coined the face of telecommunication **service provision**. The IN aims for service and **network** independence and thus represents a flexible service platform. Evolution of the IN platform should be possible by the definition of. . . paper investigates the evolution of IN in face of emerging CORBA-based middleware. The idea is to adopt the OMG CORBA **standard**, enhancing it to make it suitable for telecom systems, in particular for the intelligent **network** (IN). **Distributed** object-oriented computing has to be introduced first in the **network** intelligence. In order for this to be possible, there are three main factors to be taken into account: the IN. . .

=> d 10

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AN 1999:6201400 INSPEC DN B1999-05-6210Q-013; C1999-05-6150N-007
TI Introducing CORBA in intelligent networks.
AU Boujemaa, F. (CNET, Bagneux, France); Carrasco, J.; Herzog, U.; Leboucher, L.; Magedanz, T.; Minetti, R.; Pageot, J.-M.; Kennedy, D.
SO IN'98. 7th IEEE Intelligent Network Workshop Proceedings (Cat. No.98TH8364)
New York, NY, USA: IEEE, 1998. p.207-17 of 462 pp. 12 refs.
Conference: Bordeaux, France, 10-13 May 1998
Sponsor(s): IEEE Com Soc
Price: CCCC 0 7803 4905 9/98/$10.00
ISBN: 0-7803-4905-9
DT Conference Article
TC Theoretical
CY United States
LA English

=> d kwic 11

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AB Today telecommunications **service provision** and management is coined by international **standards** for Intelligent **Network** (IN) and Telecommunications Management **Network** (TMN). However, with the increasing acceptance of object-oriented software modelling techniques and Open **Distributed** Processing (ODP) **standards**, a new architecture beyond IN and TMN is gaining momentum, known as Telecommunications Information Networking Architecture (TINA). TINA is considered to be the architectural framework for the unified **provision** of future telecommunications and management services within a common **distributed** processing environment. This paper provides an overview of the basic TINA concepts with particular emphasis on the TINA service architecture, which provides the principle framework for the **distributed** realization of future telecommunications services.

=> d 11

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE

AN 1997:5666722 INSPEC DN B9710-6210Q-002; C971[redacted]620W-002
TI TINA-architectura[redacted]asis for future telecommunications services.
AU Magedanz, T. (GMD Fokus, Tech. Univ. of Berlin, Berlin, Germany)
SO Computer Communications (June 1997) vol.20, no.4, p.233-45. 31 refs.
Doc. No.: S0140-3664(97)00013-3
Published by: Elsevier
Price: CCCC 0140-3664/97/$17.00
CODEN: COCOD7 ISSN: 0140-3664
SICI: 0140-3664(199706)20:4L.233:TABF;1-T
DT Journal
TC Application; Practical
CY United Kingdom
LA English

=> d kwic 12

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AB The paper describes the application of SDL-92 and OMT to the design of a V5.x Access **Network** interface. While OMT is used to model the management aspects of the system, typically described as TMN objects, SDL-92 is used to describe the V5 signalling stack as well as all the **distributed** components. The resultant combined model is used to automatically produce an efficient C++ implementation. TTCN is the language used to evaluate the conformance of the V5 interface **standards**. However, complementary and service oriented testing is also required. **Service provision** correctness, service interaction avoidance and, particularly, quality of the services, need characterisation. For that, MSC and SDL combined languages complemented.
. .

=> d 12

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AN 1996:5495535 INSPEC DN B9703-6210L-123; C9703-5610N-002
TI Combined application of SDL-92, OMT, MSC and TTCN.
AU Inocencio, E. (INESC, Porto, Portugal); Ricardo, M.; Sato, H.; Kashima, T.
SO Formal Description Techniques IX. Theory, Application and Tools. IFIP TC6/6.1 International Conference on Formal Description Techniques IX/Protocol Specification, Testing and Verification XVI
Editor(s): Gotzhein, R.; Bredereke, J.
London, UK: Chapman & Hall, 1996. p.451-66 of 516 pp. 18 refs.
Conference: Kaiserslautern, Germany, 8-11 Oct 1996
Sponsor(s): IFIP
ISBN: 0-412-79490-X
DT Conference Article
TC Practical
CY United Kingdom
LA English

=> d kwic 13

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AB. . . a new service allowing subscribers to lease a T-1 line to a transmission service node. Individual DSO circuits are then **distributed** to customer sites. Digital cross connect devices are installed at strategic **network** nodes. They are integrated with an intelligent multiplexer that is used to interface the DS3 **network** with the DSX devices. The **network** uses the

standard asynchronous DS3 signal and requires **standard**
DS3 and DS1 interfaces. Today's networks must be designed to control costs
by improving transport efficiency, **service provision** and administration.

=> d 13

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 13 INSPEC COPYRIGHT 2001 IEE
AN 1987:2955336 INSPEC DN B87055539; D87002200
TI Tomorrow is TODAY in DS3 networking.
AU Thompson, P.F.
SO Telephony (15 June 1987) vol.212, no.24, p.54-5, 59-60, 64. 0 refs.
CODEN: TLPNAS ISSN: 0040-2656
DT Journal
TC Practical
CY United States
LA English

=>
Connection closed by remote host